Journal Office an opportunity to participate in the one hundred guns fired on the 19th, in honor of the celebration of Christmas, and also enjoy a little of passage of the Convention bill. On the fourth ballot the recreation incident to the season, we issue this for United States Senator, R. B. RHETT was chosen, number two days in advance of our usual day of pub- he having received 97 votes; HAMMOND, 46; scatterlication. It behoeves "all people that on earth do ing. 10. the balance of the week.

Jenny Lind. over the human heart and-purse.

of the Gladiator, as she had some two hundred souls on board. Nothing has as yet been heard from her,

Eighteen Fifty.

Bless the old year, we have got used to it. comes quite natural to put 1850 at the head of a letter. It seems like an old friend-a familiar acquaintance-and now that we are on the eve of parting with it forever, we feel like lingering a little longer over its vanished scenes, and recalling yet once more the features of the past before they fade into the dim shadows of forgetfulness.

It seems to us but yesterday-if even so long ago -that we sat in nearly the same place, on the same seat, with the self-same pen in our hand, to perform a similar duty at the close of 1849. Yet in that brief space-brief, at least, in the retrospect-bow much of the history of human life has been compressed .-We have only to look at our own list to see how ma- lowing resolution was adopted ny there are who then glanced over our columns, whose eves are now sealed in death. How many hearts that then beat high with hope, are now stilled forever, or only throb to the wild pulses of anguish and bereavement. Still the years roll on, ever crushing beneath their revolving circle the best hopes unable to attend to the commission; and the Board and warmest feelings of the human heart, and leav- of Directors were authorized to pay their expenses. ing us poor wrecks upon the shore of time, hopeless save in Him whose advent hallows this day; who came to give rest to the weary and heavy laden, and to point to another and a better world, where the wicked cease from troubling and where the weary

During the year which is now about to close, our country has been agitated by the most discordant elements, but it would seem at last as if the storm were really about to break away, and a period of quiet and tranquility to come. We think it not at all likely that the slavery question will be agitated to any considerable extent during the ensuing year-nor, perhaps, for several years to come. It takes some little time for the people to understand themselves and each other, but having once definitely settled down, they are not to be moved as easily as some demagogues appear to think. The North and the South have arrived at that mutual understanding, and, without laying any peculiar claims to prescience, we may add, upon precisely the basis, and in precisely the manner, which we all along predicted they

The excitement is visibly subsiding at the South. The North is gradually coming round to a due observance of the laws of the last session, or, at least, an acknowledgement of the necessity of so doing. Even Vermont, the Whig "star that never sets," will take the first opportunity to back out from her ridiculous position. A point has been reached in the supply and demand of cotton, where the control of the market is thrown into the hands of the producers, and cotton must range higher rather than lower. This fact, together with the rapid increase of manufacturing at the South, will render this section actually more really powerful and independent than she has ever before been, and must and will attract and retain a vastly increased population. Even California bids fair to become a slaveholding State, and with a cotton crop which, in a few years, must reach one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and a gold crop of forty-five to sixty millions, the commercial supremacy of the United States is inevitable. Croakers may predict gleom and misery, and all that sort of thing, to the South and to the Union. Such predictions are as old as the country; they always have existed, and always will exist-but if we had a lease on life until they could be fulfilled, we would certainly expect to be the "oldest inhabitant" for several centuries yet to come. The South is too strong in herself, and in her natural rethe "unnumbered woes" which are threatened her. As a people, we enter upon the New Year with brighter prospects than ever before.

The old world seems convulsed in a very strange sort of a way. It is a positive fact that there are now, during a time of profound peace, more men under arms adjourned to meet again on Monday, and consequentin Europe, than there was at any time during the ly that body was not in session on Friday or Saturwars of Napoleon. Such a state of things cannot day. On Friday the House was in session a few exist without producing its legitimate result, which hours, but occupied solely with private bills or matis beginning to develope itself in the beligerent atti- ters of routine. There was nothing done of any intude of Austria and Prussia, between which powers terest. As we mentioned in our last, no business a collision is almost inevitable. Such an occurrence need be looked for until after the Christmas holidays. would involve all the other powers, and a war in when the "potent, grave, and reverend seignors." which three million men would be brought into the field would be magnificent, but somewhat unfavora- their eight dollars per diem in real earnest; and the ble to longevity. It would give interest to our for- way in which the public monies will be voted will eign news, which it sadly lacks just now.

We have overrun our space and must stop short, having only room to wish all the world and "the rest McKay on edge. of mankind" a merry Christmas and a happy New

on the 22d inst. Her news is one week later, but not important. There seems to be a sort of lull in the War movements in Germany, but no real settle- son, Young & Grier, of the Rock Island Manufactument, nor any thing to assure a favorable result .- | ring Company in Mecklenburg county in this State, Both Austria and Prussia continue to arm themselves. received a silver medal for their Cassimeres at the The scarcity of silver continues to attract much at recent exhibition of the South Carolina Institute. tention, and has caused a still further advance in the precious metal. The large influx of gold has enhanced the relative value of silver and of course depreciated that of gold.

The New York Tribune learns that a movement is afoot among the capitalists in California to have the constitution of the State so changed as to face on this affair : introduce African slavery.

SHAD.—They had a shad last week in Savannah. season.

South Carolina Legislature.

The bill to elect members to a Southern Congress and also to provide for a State Convention, passed both Houses of the South Carolina Legislature last In order to afford all hands engaged in the week, and the new Governor had a grand salute of

dwell," to look diligently to their ways, as we intend We have the utmost respect for the high-toned to let loose the "devil" [of the Journal Office] during feelings and impulsive character of our chivalrous neighbors, but it does seem that every now and then they will, to use a familiar expression, "run things The fair Swede passed through this place on Sun- in the ground." Mr. RHETT is, no doubt, a very day last, accompanied by the incomparable BARNUM good man, in his own way, but the idea of his being and some thirty assistant performers. She is adver- chosen to bear the mantle of John C. Calhoun, is tised to give two concerts in Charleston, one on simply ridiculous. He has no earthly claims to that Thursday, the 26th inst., and another on Saturday, high honor but a talk in which he did out-Herod Hethe 29th inst. The night of Sunday was one of the rod. However much men in any section of the counmost stormy which we have ever witnessed, and some try might have differed from Mr. Calhoun's views, slight fears are entertained for the safety of the boat, they were still bound to respect them, and to feel (the Gladiator, Capt. SMITH,) though, we hope, with- that they were the conclusions of a cool head and a out any foundation. Miss Lind is, no doubt, at the far-reaching intellect; and even disunion or nullifipresent moment in Charleston, having a chivalrous cation itself, acquired an odor of nationality and paspeech made to her, and responding in the most triotism from the sanction of his great name and charming mosaic work of English and Scandinavian. spotless reputation. But we need not indicate the A charming lady Jenny, with an unequalled power difference in the present case. We will, however, by which the bill to appoint a Superintendent was say now what has struck us a dozen times before, P. S. Since the above lines were penned, we have that we are indebted to Mr. RHETT's extravagant been conversing with several of our citizens, and find course for the total back out in Georgia. It was used that considerable anxiety prevails regarding the fate by the opponents of resistance as a bug-bear to frighten the timid and alarm the cautious.

We have not before us the detailed proceedbeyond a vague rumor, for which there appears to be ings of the N. C. Legislature for Friday and Saturno sort of foundation, to the effect that she had gone day last. We learn, however, that little or nothing ashore on Cape Romain. We still adhere to the be- of any importance has been done beyond the killing lief that she is all safe, and will be heard from to- of the bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. We learn that it was defeated by one vote on Saturday. It is barely possible that something may yet be done for the Road. We sincerely hope so. It is said that the Company is gaining ground, and the projects for its relief of course acquiring strength. After what has been done for other works, its seems only an act of justice and fair play that this should receive some little some drafts of the Treasurer, drawn upon these Banks before countenance

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE ROAD .- The stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company assembled in Richmond on the 11th instant.

Among other matters considered, was that of onnection of said Road with North Carolina. Mr. N. J. Palmer, of Milton, submitted a series of resolutions for a branch Road to that town: and the fol-

" Resolved, That W. P. Tunstall, President of the Road. and Hon. Calvin Graves, of North Carolina, be appointed to apply, in a respectful manner, to the Legislature of North Carolina for the right of way to connect the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the Central Railroad of that State." Mr. David Chalmers, of Halifax, was appointed alternate to either of those gentlemen, who might be Raleigh Standard. 21st inst

We must confess that this Virginia confidence, for Virginia objects, reposed in the gentleman by whose come a law, seems, to our feeble discernment, a little ominous. We won't say another word, lest we might be denounced as factious. If permitted, we might, perhaps, venture to inquire, with all due humility, of course, what difference there would be between the Central Road, in case this proposed connection be effected, and the Danville and Charlotte Road ?-We would just insinuate that the only difference we can see, is the two millions of dollars which the State gives for the Central Road. - In one case, that of the old Charlotte and Danville charter, the State would have had her throat cut gratis; but in the other, she will have the honor and glory of giving two millions of dollars to have that delightful operation performed. Great is Diana of the Ephesians, and also CAL-VIN GRAVES, of Caswell! We hope we will not be pounced upon as a repudiator. We do, indeed. We repudiate the idea of repudiation.

From California. The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on the morning of the 20th inst., with San Francisco dates of the 15th of November, being two weeks later than former accounts. She brings sixteen hundred thousand dollars worth of gold, and three hundred and sixty-one passengers. The cholera was raging with fatal effect in San Francisco and Sacramento City, and has caused considerable dullness and rregularity in business. A large number of persons would remain at the mines all winter, and much gold would no doubt be made. Much attention is now being given to the quartz mining. Scientific mining is just commencing. The number of persons arriving at San Francisco from October 1st, 1849, to October 1st, 1850, is estimated at 53,615, and those

who have left during the same time at 5,590. In order to correct some erroneous impres sions or reports respecting the fate of Mrs. ELIZA Robeson, wife of Mr. Peter Robeson, deceased, we deem it proper to state that, just before going to press, a letter has been placed in our hands, postmarked Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14th, directed to a lady in this town, and stating, over Mrs. Robeson's own signature, that she was, at that writing, alive and in good health. We make this statement at the request of Mr. E. LARKINS, brother-in-law of Mr. Robeson, & would further add that we now have the letter in our possession, so that those having any doubts upon the sources and capabilities, to have any reason to fear subject can see it. It is also proper to state that, personally, we know nothing of the reports alluded to, having never heard them.

We give a synopsis of the last week's proceedings of Congress up to Thursday night, when the Senate "in Congress assembled," will go to work to earn of this State to Vermont. be a caution to all sinners, and sufficient to set the teeth of a careful and economical statesman like Gen.

It is said that DANIEL WEBSTER is going to become a resident of New York after his present connection with the Government shall have terminated. The British Steamer Africa, arrived at New York and that he is now disposing of his property in Massachusetts with a view to this change.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.-Messrs. CAR.

Several of the whig papers have recently stated that the democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire, Mr. Atwood, had written a letter to the abolitionists who had addressed him on the subject. expressing his concurrence with their objects and views. The following telegraphic in the New York Express, dated Bosten December 20, puts another

"Mr. Atwood, the demoaratic candidate for governor in New Hampshire, has repudiated the late let-Shad.—They had a shad last week in Savannah, which sold for five dollars. It was the first of the bill, and says that as a Christian and a patriot he shall stand by the late compromise measures."

TUESDAY, Dec. 17th.

SBNATE .- Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to improve the county prisons and establish houses of correction. Ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Clarke, from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported the bill providing for calling a Convention to amend the constitution, and

recommended its rejection. upon the slavery question, and Mr. Gilmer spoke at the town of Washington, on its third reading, passed African slave trade. considerable length in opposition to the doctrine of it, and ordered it to be engrossed.

House of Commons .- Mr. Saunders of Wake, and Mr. Stevenson of Craven, made and accepted mutual explanations in regard to a personal difficulty which

had arisen between them. Mr. Leach, of Davidson, presented a bill to improve the Deep and Yadkin rivers, and to construct

laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Tripp, a bill for the further regulation of the inspection of Tar sold in the State. Referred to the

An ineffectual attempt was made to have the vote rejected, reconsidered. The motion to reconsider

Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Person, of Moore, from the Joint Select Com-

mittee on Finance, made the following report: The Committee on Finance have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the State, and report that they are correct, except as to the sum of \$90 improperly paid joint vote to stand as follows: Courts, 84; Hinton, Superior Court of Guilford county, in September, 1850, which would leave the balance on hand in eash on the 1st November, 1850, \$109,114 90, instead of \$109,024 90, as reported by

The Committee have also compared the Treasurer's books with the books of the Bank, and find that there was deposited in the Bank of Cape Fear, on the 1st November, 1850, \$65,228 72, a larger sum by \$243 than reported by the Treasurer; and in the Bank of the State, \$43,802 65, a sum larger by \$58 50 than reported by the Treasurer ; but the Committee are satisfied that this difference results from the fact that the 1st November, 1850, had not been presented for payment up to that day.

32 have been paid by the Treasurer, upon the warrant of his lation of New Hampshire 141.885, including law. The act incorporating that Company appropriates on- sentatives 2; Connecticut 237,946, including shall yield.

made, and the amount of money expended for the survey of that Road, were enormous. Your Committee ask leave to make a further report in re-

lation to this subject. On motion, the report was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Person, of Moore, made an explanation nection with the report. He explained the discrepan-Judge Dick through mistake.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, also made an explanation of that part of the report relating to the survey of the Turnpike line from Salisbury to the Georgia line.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th. SENATE. - The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville porate Windsor and Colerain Academies-the bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Railroad Company -the bill in relation to the execution of criminal lution in favor of Jason Sherrill-and the resolution in favor of Susannah Fox-were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Bower, the bill establishing a new county by the name of Yadkin was taken up, read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for

The Senate agreed to the proposition of the House to go into an election of Public Treasurer to-morrow at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to print the message of the Governor, together with the report transmitted therewith of Major S. Moylan and General Scott sixty-nine. Mr Buchanan being Fox, in relation to the condition of the Raleigh and a bachelor, it is not thought delicate to allude to his

The said message also contained a communication from the Governor, transmitting the report of Col. W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer, upon the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Slackwater Navigation to the Yadkin river, and up the same to Wilkesborough. Also printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions heretofore introduced by Mr. Wood- of war, 14; brigs, 4; schooners, 4; steamers, 7; store fin. declaring it the best policy of the State to extend he North Carolina Railroad east to the seaboard and west to the Tennessee line. Mr. W. addressed the Senate at length in favor of his resolutions; after which, on motion of Mr. Washington, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

House of Coumons .- Mr. Pegram presented a memorial from citizens of Moore, Cumberland, Wake, and Chatham, asking for the erection of a new coun-

On motion of Mr. Person, of Moore, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for State Treasurer to-morrow at 111 o'clock. Mr. Steele presented a bill to assist the Fayette-

ville and Centre Plank Road Company, providing for the State to take \$25,000 stock in said Road, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Mr. Herring, a bill to incorporate Clinton Female

Institute. Referred to Committee on Private Bills On motion of Mr. Wiley, the Committee on the Subject of Slavery were instructed to inquire into the It is not stated how the fire originated. This sad expense and expediency of sending the free negroes catastrophe has cast a gloom upon our people.

Mr. Fleming moved to postpone for one hour the special order, being the equal suffrage bill reported by the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and the several amendments thereto, offered by Messrs. Rayner and Foster, which motion did not

upwards of an hour, in discussing the various plans and every human being that has a drop of my blood

Mr. Avery took the ground that amendments to the Constitution should be effected by Legislative action, and not by a Convention. He did not believe the assertion that the West demands a Convention to be formed; in fact, Mr. Avery avowed himself in favor of the present basis of representation.

Convention, and in favor of the white basis. Mr.

Some confusion ensued, and pending the reading

THURSDAY, Dec. 19th. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Gilmer, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a Joint Se, 000.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. | leet Committee, to whom should be referred the whole

subject of Common Schools, the Literary Fund, &c. Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, to whom was referred the bill to abol- the Legislature of Mississippi, condemnatory of his ish the freehold qualification for Senatorial voters, reported a substitute for the same, and recommended

its passage. Laid on the table. Several bills were read a third time, passed, and enlarge the powers of the Commissioners of the town dered to be printed.

The Senate took up the bill to establish a Bank in

The Senate then voted twice for State Treasurer. Mr. Hinton, the present Treasurer, and Mr. Courts, of Rockingham, being in nomination. The first vote ed back to the Senate by the military committee. stood: Hinton, 24; Courts, 25. The second, Hinton, 23: Courts, 26.

The Senate took up and discussed the resolutions previously offered by Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe, in a portage Railroad between the same, which was favor of extending the Central Road east and west. the Senate adjourned.

House of Commons.-Mr. Jones presented a bill sissippi, the Senate adjourned. to improve Haw River, which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Avery a bill to incorporate the North Caroli na and Tennessee Railroad Company, to extend from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, with a capital of dered to be printed; and also, upon motion of Mr. \$3,000,000. Referred to the Committee on Internal

The House then voted twice for Treasurer, and on the second trial the Joint Committee reported the to the Hon. John M. Dick for holding a special term of the 79; scattering, 1. Consequently Mr. Courts was

declared duly elected Treasurer of the State. to the constitution, and was addressed by Mr. Barnes. of Northampton, Mr. Kenneth Rayner, and Mr. R.

THE UNITED STATES IN 1791.-In an old book, The Baptist Annual Register," published in London an act passed March 1, 1790, from which the following very interesting statistics are taken;

Excellency, Gov. Manly, on account of the Salisbury and slaves-Representatives 4: Mane 96,540, Massachu-Western Turnpike Road; and your Committee think that setts 378,787—together they had 14 Representatives; the said warrants were issued and paid without authority of Rhode Island 68.825, including 948 slaves-Reprely the proceeds of the Cherokee lands for that purpose, and slaves -- Representatives 7; New York 340.120, incluin the opinion of the Committee there was no authority to ding 21,324 slaves - Representatives 10; New Jersey pay any money on account of that Road, except such as the 184,139, including 11,453 slaves-Representatives 5: bonds, judgments, and future sales of the Cherokee lands | Pennsylvania 434.373, including 3,737 slaves-Representatives 13; Delaware 59.096, including 8.887 And your Committee are not only of opinion that there slaves-Representatives 1; Virginia 747, 610, incluwas no authority of law to pay this sum, but that the charges | ding 292,627 slaves-Representatives 19; Kentucky 73,677, including 12,430 slaves—Representatives 2; Maryland 319,728, including 103.036 slaves-Repre- adjourned. sentatives 8; North Carolina 393,751, including 100, 572 slaves - Representatives 10 ; South Carolina 249 .-73-Representatives 2; Georgia 82,548, including ritory 4.280. The whole population 3,393.635. The chief cities, with their population, are given thus; Portsmouth 4.500, Portland 3.000, Boston 18,000, cies between the Treasurer's report and the Bank ac- Newport 6,000, New Haven 3,500. New York 30,000, counts, and that the sum of \$90 had been paid to Trenton 1.600. Philadelphia 42,520, Wilmington 3,-000, Baltimore 13,000, Richmond 3,761, Lexington 834, Newbern 2,900, Charleston 10,359, Augusta and the American agent, was taken up.

THE CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA .- At length we have the full returns of the census of Philadelphia. and they show a population of 406,358. The increase the resolution might lie over. of the population in the last ten years-in 1840 it was 258.037-is by these tables shown to be 148 .and Centre Plank Road Company-the bill to incor- 221, or between fifty-seven and fifty-eight per cent. certainly a very handsome increase. It is at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Philadelphia is perhaps The debate was wholly up the sixth city in the world in point of population, and has nearly as many inhabitants as St. Petersprocess—the bill concerning Corporations—the reso- burg had in 1840, (476,000,) which is the fourth ci-

21	recapitulation:		
,	Population.	Houses.	Families.
Ï	Old Philadelphia121,417	16.272	20,178
1	Northern Liberties 47,223	6.854	8.056
,	Spring Garden 58,895	9.150	10,501
r	Kensington 46,776	7.555	9.066
•	Southwark 38,799	6.451	7.559
	Moyamensing 26,979	4.096	5.269
е	Suburban Districts 66,269	10,377	11,276
V			
	406,358	60,755	71,905
0	AGES AND THE PRESIDENCY	It is said	d that in

853, when the next Presidential term begins, Mr.

PENNSYLVANIA .- The finances of this State are in a prosperous condition. The receipts into the treasthere is on hand the handsome available balance of \$754,252 51.

NAVAL FORCE OF THE U. STATES .- In Commis-

In Ordinary .- Ships of the line, 4; frigates, 5; sloops of war, 4: schooners, 1; steamers, 2-total 16. Repairing and Equipping .- Sloops of war, 1; steamers, 5; store ships, 2—total, 8.

On the Stocks and Constructing.—Ships of the line,

4; frigates, 2; steamers, 1-total, 7. Another Dreadful Steamboat Disaster-Many Lives

New Orleans. Dec. 18-The large and commolious steamer South America was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, near Bayou Sara, and I regret to state that some thirty to forty souls perished in the flames and by drowning. There were altogether two hundred persons on board, including Texas. Seven of the soilders are known to have perished. The boat was totaly destroyed in twenty minutes after the fire broke out, together with all scription of property on board.

sengers jumped overboard from the flames which had enveloped them, and they thus sank to a watery grave. Others saved themselves by swimming ashore. he names of the sufferers have not been ascertained have been singularly unfortunate within the past few days in the way of steamboat accidents.

PATRICTIC.—The venerable President of the late Georgia convention, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address, concluding with the following lan-

From a small people we have become a great na-tion under our Constitution—and rather than that Mr. Avery occupied the attention of the House for Constitution should perish, I would wish that myself in his veins should perish. To use the words of Ho-

"Before that dreadful day, May me and mine lie pressed beneath our monumental clay.'

American trade with Russia than formerly, and what there is is mostly through Great Britian. The whole colleague from Burke, replied, taking ground for a presentation, was a mere conversation of ten minutes.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 19. OHIO LEGISLATURE .- The House has, indirectly decided against the right of the Legislature to ined during this session of the Legislaturr.

Thirty-First Congress Second Session: Tuesday, Dec. 17th.

SENATE.-Mr. Foote presented the resolutions of conduct on the compromise bills, and declaring the odino, or Leipsic or such a story as that of the Peninopinion of the Legislature that the interests of the sula war is horrible and appalling, but coming in

State are unsafe in Foote's hands. On motion of Mr. Seward, 10,000 extra copies of ordered to be engrossed; among others, the bill to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury were or-

The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, with documents respecting the

sums expended by her during the Seminole war, and almost every man capable of bearing arms. Prussia the bill to establish a Western armory, were report-The resolution submitted some days ago by Mr. Gwin, directing that 3,000 copies of the President's

message be printed in Spanish, was taken up, debated, and finally laid on the table. Mr. Washington spoke at length in their favor, and was announced by a message from the House, and, after addresses by Messrs. Downs and Davis of Mis-

> House of Representatives .- The Speaker laid of the Treasury; and on motion of Mr. Bailey, of Va., the usual number of copies and extra copies were or-Vinton, of Ohio, a thousand additional copies for the

use of the Treasury. Immediately after which, Mr. Morse, from Louisiana, rose and announced the death of Hon. John M. Harmanson, Esq., late member for that State. He the best reason after all that can be given is, "Bealluded to the announcement of two deaths that had cause it is armed. been already made during the present session, and The House then took up the subject of amendments expressed his regret that it became his duty to add another to the number. He alluded in a feeling man- of Europe. Our army is comparatively small, and ner to the origin of the acquaintance which existed half of it is always out of the way. Though it pressbetween the deceased and himself, and which had

only been terminated by death. Mr. Harmanson expired at New Orleans on the thousand soldiers lounging about every considerable in the years 1790, '91, '92 and '93, there is a schedule 25th October last, where he had gone in the hope of town, getting into all kinds of mischief, and becomof the whole number of persons within the several regaining his health, under the nursing of affection, districts of the United States, made in pursuance of aided by medical advice. He was born in Virginia in 1803, and his father removed to Louisiana when Vermont contained 85,536 inhabitants-number of he was quite young-whose death, soon afterwards, slaves 16-had 2 Representatives in Congress; popu- was the cause of much anxiety and care to the subject of the present notice from an early period of life; this may be seen abroad anywhere, from the Bay of and who subsequently, till his death, followed the Biscay to the Caspin Sca. On a former occasion we occupation of a cotton planter.

Mr. Morse gave a further sketch of the history of Mr. Harmanson, and paid a feeling tribute to his memory. He concluded by moving the customary we think it common justice to take his description: demonstrations of mourning.

Mr. Bailey, of Va., expressed his concurrence in all that Mr. Morse had said. He seconded the motion of Mr. Morse, which was adopted, and the House work, toiling up - to their knees in manure, and

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18th.

Senate.-Mr. Pearce presented resolutions from 29.264 slaves—Representatives 2; Southwestern Ter- the Maryland Constitutional Convention, sustaining on their shoulders—a scandal to a civilized and a the compromise acts and enforcing the necessity of Christian age." carrying out the Fugitive Slave Law

Mr. Cass's resolution, calling for copies of all cor-Austrian Charge, relative to the Hungarian struggle

Charge to Austria, appointed some months since, had been retained by the President, and for the present

of removals by Gen. Taylor's administration, was ta-

out taking any vote the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives .- Several bills, of no very general interest, were taken up and disposed in Germany is too great and too manifold to admit of

of; after which the House resolved itself into com- any estimate. We may know what the Prussian mittee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the bill for the modification of internal postage was

vides that upon each letter not weighing over an prepare for next years harvest. To similar causes ounce, when postage is pre-paid, when such letter is mailed, three cents shall be paid; and for each ad- the sword and the spear. ditional half-ounce, three cents; and on each unpaid letter, five cents, and the same for every addi- debts, they are still more curtailing their powers of Clay will be seventy-six, Daniel Webster seventy-one, tional half ounce; that there be paid on newspapers production. While there are more to be fed, there of less than 1900 square inches to a place out of the State where published, one cent, and within the State half a cent; and on all periodicals and other shadow. There is no quarrel but what may be setprinted matter two cents for each copy, of no great- tled in amicable conference, and need never have ury during the present year reach the large sum of er weight than one ounce; and one cent in addition arisen. \$4.438,131 51, and, after meeting all expenses, for each additional ounce. Bound books not weighing over thirty-two ounces to be deemed mailable

The bill further provides for the issue of a coin of sion.—Ships of the line, 3; razee, 1. frigates, 7; sloops the value of three cents, and that stamps be furnisha discount of ten per cent. to purchasers to the a- a certain number under arms. This might be done, mount of fifty dollars.

Several amendments were proposed; among others a proportionate increase according to weight.

he considered the reduction proposed would be ruinous to the Post Office Department; he was prepared, not live to see the end of however, to reduce the postage on letters to a uni-

Mr. Brown, from Indiana, was in favor of a unithe baggage of the passengers and every other de- ly was in favor of a reduction in the rate of postage.

reduction, but would not anticipate the same results as had been produced in England from that measure. He suggested that the postage should not be demanded on papers in the county where they were printed, erally being as low as possible.

The hour for adjournment having nearly arrived, the committee rose without coming to any decision, and the House adjourned till to-morrow 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19th. Senate.-Nothing of any importance transpired

the modification of postage, to which various amend-MINISTER IN RUSSIA.—Hon. Neil Brown, Minister ments were proposed, having principally in view the both south and north, while directly in front it is at Russia, has written home that he shall ask to be transmission of newspapers free of postage, a distance only bounded by the French coast. recalled next Summer. He says there is much less of thirty miles, throughout the county in which they are published, or in Congressional districts; and also In the afternoon Mr. Walton, Mr. Avery's whig ceremony between the Emperor and himself, at his the forwarding of letters without charge to and from officers, soldiers, and sailors in the service of the Uni-

RASCALLY CONDUCT.-The Catocin Whig says that in the M. E. Church in that place, on Wednesday night last, whilst the Rev. Mr. Smith was occupying struct Senators and Representatives in Congres, by indefinitely postponing the Resolutson of Instruction relative to the Cheap Postage bill.

In the pulpit, a torpedo was thrown from some part of the houses which fell and exploded on the minister's stand. Shortly afterwards (while the minister was yet reprimanding the perpetrators of such a sacreli-gious act) several others were thrown across the According to the State valuation, the property in room and exploded, producing a loud report, and Massachusetts is estimated to be worth \$590,000,- which caused much confusion and disturbance among the whole congregation.

Why Germany Is Armed. If anything were wanting to justify even a fanatical horror of war, it would be the aspect of Europe at this moment. Such a scene as Austerlitz or Borthe midst of angry passions and bloody retaliations.

From the London Times.

it imposes on the reason with a show of necessity, and drags the soul down into the animosities of the strugnor provocation. Europe is under arms without any assignable cause. Two great empires, speaking the same language, not only neighboring but even intermixed, members of an ancient confederation, and with the same real interest, are bringing into the The bill to refund to the State of South Carolina field against one another, not only every soldier, but has called out her militia from every village and town, and put them in motiom from one end of her straggling possession to the other. Austria has summoned to the points of collision the tribes that guard and disquiet her semi-barbarous frontiers. On either side France and Russia are ready to pour hundreds of thousands into the arena, should the game once begin. But what is there for two millions armed The death of the Hon. J. H. Harmanson, of La., men to decide that could not be settled by two men of peace? What is there for a hundred and fifty millions of human beings to become enemies about Mr. Cobden tells a story of a boy at Captain Si-borne's exhibition, who puzzled his father with the question, "What the battle of Watterloo was fought before the House the annual report of the Secretary about ?" The father might at all events have answered, that it concluded the longest and most beneficial peace the world has yet seen. But what account can be given of the present general arming that the most intelligent child would be likely to understand? One thing at least is clear-that the greater part of the evil is produced by itself. Army provokes army, and the rivaly is only bounded by the inability of the population to produce more armed men; or that, if it be asked why Europe is armed,

> The stay-at-home inhabitants of the blessed isle can hardly conceive what it is to live under military empire, in fact, in any one of the four great Powers es rather heavily on the purse, it does not offend the sense or demoralize society to anything like the extent the foreign armies do. We have not several ing more and more unfit for any bonest occupation. We do not see our villages emptied of able-bodied men, and the laborious works of husbandry left to women of all ages, working under the orders of husbands or fathers who have spent the best years of their life in military service, and are as disqualified as they are indisposed for agricultural labor. All have described what any may see in a day's journey from this metropolis, in the magnificent old cities of Rhenish Prussia; but, as Mr. Cobden has just dashed it off with his usual felicity in his Wrexham speech

> "Four millions of men-the flower of Europefrom twenty to thirty-three years of age, are under arms, living in idleness. There are no men in the country parts there; the women are doing their farm amidst muck and dirt, at the age of thirty and forty. They may be seen thus employed, tanned and haggard, and looding hardly like the fair sex. They do this that the muscle and strength of the country may

senses, that this is no exaggeration, and, as it only respondence between the Secretary of State and aims to give one aspect of the fact, so it only gives women on the Continent are so ill-favored, masculine, and coarse, compared with our own village girls Gen. Cass said that he had been informed that the and dames, or why foreign husbandry continues in so primitive and barbarous a state, or why the poor villiagers are content with such humble fare, or why the statistics of the foreign cities prove so fearful an amount of demoralization, or lastly, why foreign pop-Mr. Bradbury's resolution, calling for the number ulations are so prone and apt to arms, and so formi dable in insurrection, one answer is sufficient for all those questions, and that is, that nearly the whole population are early kidnapped, so to speak, from The debate was wholly upon the reasons given for useful employments, to be crowded in garrisons and the removal of Gen. Lane and Col. Weller, and with- cities, and pampered in idleness, to practice every vice, and forgets every useful and honorable accom-

The coast of the vast operations we now witness Landwehr is paid to be idle, and what it costs in meat, drink, and clothing. But it can never be known how much that country will lose by the sudden withdrawal of some hundred thousand men from The bill, as reported by Mr. Potter, of Ohio, pro- the fields just at the time when they are wanted to may be ascribed the numerous famines which have accompanied war, and dealt more destruction than

Thus, while these nations are increasing their are fewer to feed. Yet all this happens in a time of peace, with nothing but the threat and apprehension of war. Germany is, as yet, only fighting with a

At present the real quarrel is a rivalry of armaon so foolish a competition is a general agreement to reduce these excessive preparations. When the Russian and German powers next meet at Warsaw, they to redeem the credit of Kings, if they agree to reduce ed to the Postmasters, who shall dispose of them at their armies in a certain proportion, or to keep only for it has been done frequently. The path of peace once entered, there may be soon a rivalry in this dione from Mr. Ashmun, for a uniform rate of two to a cruel and fractricidal war. England and France cents on all letters not exceeding half an ounce, with have already effected large reductions during the last year, and may effect more; why should they not Mr. Brown, from Ohio, was opposed to the bill, as press on the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Governments the wisdom of following their example before

The "Duke's" Room at Walmer Castle.

they stumble into a war which this generation may

This sanctum is a room of but moderate size, withone hundred United States soldiers, who were going form rate of postage throughout the Union, and Mr. ed. but neat, accurate, and orderly in arrangement; Sackett, from New York, who spoke so as not to be altogether bearing very much the appearance of the distinctly understood at the reporters' desk, evident- single room of a military secretary in garrison. On the right is an ordinary iron camp bedstead, with a Mr. Venable, from North Carolina, spoke at con- whatever be the season, without curtains or any parsiderable length: he was in favor of any practicable aphernalia about it, the "Iron Duke" rests when at Walmer. Over the bedstead is a small collection of books, which is seen on a rapid glance to have been selected for use: the best English writers of Anne's 'Augustan age," both in poetry and prose; a few recent histories and biographies; some French meas an encouragement to publishers in remote portions moirs; with military reports, official publications, of it; and was in favor of the postage on papers gen- and parliamentary papers, form the little library.-In the centre of the room is a mahogany table, well ink-stained, at which, for two or three hours in the day, the master of this room takes his place and plies his pen. Near it is a more portable one, so contrived as to be used for reading or writing while in bed. These, with two or three chairs, comprise the contents of the room, and are sufficiently characteristic of its owner. The window looks out upon the sea. and a door opens upon the ramparts-upon which, a few years ago, the duke never failed to be very House of Representatives.—The House was to-day again occupied in the discussion of the bill for take his morning walk. The view from the ram-

Pictorial Half-Hours. Scene by 'Phazma,' Jr .- 'First class in geography

ome up. Bill Toots, what's a cape ? 'A thing that mother wears over her shoulders. 'What's a plain.' 'A tool used by carpenters for smoothing off

boards. 'What's a desert ?' 'It's goodies after dinner.' That'll do. Bill, I'll give you 'goodies' after

The feregoing actually occurred in a school in N

Co., Kentucky. It is needless to say that Bill was 'one on' em.'

That must be a very foolish, rash woman who will put tubsout doors to catch soft water, when it is raining hard.